

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

126
0.2

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES LIBRARY
Statistics Section
MAR 28 1963

Crop Production

Release: CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
April 10, 1959
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1959

Winter wheat production is estimated at 966 million bushels, (fifth largest of record), 18 percent less than last year but 19 percent above average.

Corn stocks on farms estimated at 1.8 billion bushels, are a record high for April 1, 8 percent more than April 1, 1958 and 30 percent above average.

Wheat stocks on farms totaled nearly 283 million bushels, up 60 percent from last year and 25 percent above average.

Oats stocks on farms are estimated at 588 million bushels, a record high for this date, 9 percent above last year and 21 percent above average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 151 million bushels, the largest April 1 stocks of record, 1 percent higher than last year and 70 percent above average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 9.6 million bushels, 21 percent above last year and 84 percent above average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms are 13.6 million bushels, nearly twice the April 1, 1958 stocks and 36 percent above average.

Soybean farm stocks are estimated at 125 million bushels, a record high for April 1, up 6 percent from April 1, 1958 and nearly double the average.

Sorghum grain stocks totaled 102 million bushels, 5 percent above 1958 and nearly 4 times average stocks for April 1.

Milk production: Nearly 10.7 billion pounds were produced in March, about the same as last year but 6 percent above average.

Egg production: Nearly 6 billion eggs were produced in March, 9 percent more than in March 1958 but about the same as average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (4-59)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1948-57	17.0	16.0	814,784	85	79
1958	5.8	26.8	1,179,924	88	83
1959	2/ 9.2	2/ 21.4	2/ 966,236	84	80

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1948-57		1958		1959	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain	49.1	1,401,675	54.7	1,680,943	52.8	1,815,865
Wheat	20.4	227,285	18.6	176,737	19.4	282,989
Oats	37.4	484,458	41.6	540,627	41.3	587,576
Barley	29.2	88,924	34.3	149,981	32.2	151,372
Rye	22.6	5,211	29.1	7,927	29.6	9,600
Flaxseed	24.8	10,054	26.6	6,897	34.5	13,629
Soybeans	20.7	62,630	24.3	117,445	21.7	124,623
Sorghum grain	4/ 13.2	4/ 27,168	17.3	97,360	16.6	102,356

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1959.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ 1957 only.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56			1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	123,680	136,705	111,155	127,720
Grapefruit	44,983	44,790	39,780	43,500
Lemons	13,266	16,200	16,900	16,500

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.


POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av.	Ind.		Av.	Ind.		Av.	Ind.	
	1949-57	1958	1959	1949-57	1958	1959	1949-57	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter . .	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
E. Spring	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	141.2	3,355	4,703	3,643
L. Spring	185.4	166.3	137.3	133.6	147.1	May 11	24,540	24,465	May 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1958	1959	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57			1948-57		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
February	8,562	9,356	9,344	5,042	4,762	5,103
March	10,034	10,734	10,667	5,945	5,466	5,952
Jan. -Mar. Incl.	27,314	29,871	29,765	16,054	15,488	16,425

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

S. R. Newell, Chairman,

F. J. Graham, Secretary,

R. K. Smith,

R. Royston,

Irvin Holmes,

O. M. Frost,

T. M. Knapp,

H. V. Edwards,

D. H. Foster,

A. R. Miller,

C. E. Burkhead,

W. B. Hudson,

J. R. Kendall,

J. W. Kirkbride,

R. S. McCauley,

H. M. Walters,

S. J. Gilbert,

G. A. Swanson.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1959

Winter wheat prospects have improved since December in the heavy producing Central Great Plains which outweigh poorer prospects in some other areas. A cool, wet March hampered farming operations over the eastern third of the country and in the Central Plains, but open weather permitted rapid progress in the Southwest, and field work started earlier than usual in the northern Plains. Spring vegetable production is expected to be about the same as last year. Citrus fruit prospects were maintained during March and other fruits generally escaped any serious freeze damage. Western mountain snowpack is still light in southern portions, but reservoir storage supplies are adequate. Feed grain stocks remaining on farms on April 1 were 8 percent above a year earlier, and farm-stored food grains were over a half larger than a year ago.

Winter wheat prospects improved in the Central Great Plains as the loose, dry soils blotted up moisture from winter snows, with some fields that germinated poorly in the fall now showing better stands. The outlook was dimmed in much of the southern Great Plains where winter moisture additions were insufficient to keep hopes alive for harvest of a considerable acreage. The April 1 forecast of 966 million bushels is 18 percent below the 1958 record production but still indicates the fifth largest crop ever produced. Many fields in the Ohio Valley States show damaged spots from excess water and ice, but total loss of acreage appears relatively light. In the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast, fall and winter growth was slow, but prospects have improved with favorable spring moisture supplies and warmer temperatures. Prospects in the central and northern Rocky Mountain sections and Pacific Northwest were generally maintained or improved as soil moisture was boosted by winter and early spring precipitation. Stands are poorer than a year ago in most areas, as nearly all important producing sections endured bitter cold at some time during the winter with a light or lacking snow cover. The expected yield per seeded acre is well below last year's prodigious record, but above any other year by a considerable margin.

Food grain stocks on farms were about 60 percent larger than a year earlier and a fourth above average. Wheat stocks show an increase of 60 percent over last year following the record 1958 production, and nearly a fourth more rye was farm-stored on April 1 than a year earlier. An unequalled volume of soybeans was still farm-stored on April 1—6 percent above last April's record and nearly double the average. Flax-seed stocks were double those on April 1, 1958 and the fourth largest of record for the date.

Farm stocks of feed grains on April 1 were 8 percent above last year in total tonnage and nearly one-third above average. Compared to a year earlier corn stocks were 8 percent higher, sorghum up 5 percent, oats up 9 percent, and barley up 1 percent. Bountiful harvests last year provided ample feed supplies to maintain the necessary feeding schedules for the increased livestock numbers during the winter which was long and relatively severe in many sections of the Nation.

Dry, warm March weather in California pushed maturity of citrus, while heavy rainfall in Florida aided sizing, but hampered spraying operations. By April 1, about three-fourths of the Nation's 1958-59 grapefruit crop was harvested, and a little over half of the oranges were picked, with those unharvested being largely Valencias.

Southern peaches had a long dormancy and relatively light spring freeze damage. April 1 condition was only slightly below last year and the third highest of record. California's warm March weather brought a rapid bloom and good set of almonds, nectarines, peaches, and plums in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, but bloom was often straggly in the coastal counties. California apples were in the pink bud stage at the beginning of April with a little bloom showing in some central coastal counties, and only a small portion of the pear acreage had come into bloom. Apricot bloom was beginning and buds swelling on other fruits in Washington, and many stone fruits were blooming in Oregon.

Forecasts covering the vegetable crops with about three-fourths of the usual spring production are 1 percent below last year's production but 2 percent above average. Frequent rains and cool weather in the Southeast have delayed strawberry harvest, and retarded development and planting of other spring vegetables. Heavy March rains in Florida delayed spring planting and caused some acreage loss, with mature crops suffering the heaviest damage. An abnormally warm March in California advanced harvesting, which is now at a seasonal low but expected to increase gradually as major spring crops reach maturity.

March weather followed a rather typical seasonal pattern in most sections, with pleasant sunny days, harbingers of the coming of spring, interspersed between periods characteristic of winter. Frequent rains and generally cool weather delayed land preparation and planting in the Southeast, particularly the southern portions where March planting is usually active. In contrast, farmers in southern and coastal areas of Texas pushed fieldwork rapidly during a near rainless March to overcome earlier cold, wet weather delays, and are now wishing for moisture to stimulate germination and growth. Winter threw some nasty late-season punches of blustery, snowy weather in the Central Great Plains, part of the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region. The heavy snows snarled transportation in many localities, disrupted milk and egg marketing, and delayed the start of spring field work. Moisture from the melting snow was absorbed by Great Plains soils with little runoff, but showers accompanying the snowmelt in the upper Mississippi Valley brought lowland flooding to parts of Iowa and Wisconsin. Fields were mostly too wet to work on April 1 in the areas of heavy March snows, but with some drying weather spring planting will move swiftly. High winds kicked up dust, at times, in the southern Great Plains and the Southwest. Abnormally warm weather in California for much of the month, with little rain, drained moisture from the surface soils.

Soils east of the Mississippi are charged with adequate to excessive moisture, and the Central Great Plains are sufficiently moist to assure early summer growth of spring grains and row crops. Moisture supplies are below normal in northern interior sections. The Southwest continues dry, although northwestern Texas and southwestern Oklahoma received significant rainfall amounts on April 8. Adequate irrigation water is stored behind most western dams, but snowpack is light, particularly in the southern Rocky Mountains, and farmers counting on direct diversion of stream flow seem likely to encounter shortages before the growing season ends.

Spring grain seeding was stalled in a band from Nebraska and northern Kansas northeastward to the Great Lakes, but to the south oats seeding was rapidly approaching completion. In the Dakotas and most of Minnesota, spring seeding made an early start following a dry winter. Moisture is generally sufficient to germinate seedings, but timely and generous rains will be needed during the growing season to realize bountiful returns. Corn planting was over three-fourth finished in Texas by April 1, but in the Southeast, planting has been sporadic between showers and limited largely to lighter, well-drained soils. About 85 percent of the sorghum acreage in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend of Texas was planted, but farmers in northern parts of the State are hoping for rain before seeding. Cotton planting moved along rapidly in the Southwest late in the month, with land preparation activities ahead of normal. Planting was finished in southern Texas and active in north central and eastern portions. Land preparation of cotton fields was generally well advanced in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, but only scattered plantings made by April 1. Wet fields hampered planting in southern parts of the eastern Cotton Belt. Tobacco transplanting was active in the Southeast when weather and soil conditions were favorable, however, transplanting was slow in Georgia and plants in beds were getting quite large by the first of April. Bed preparation was nearly complete in Tennessee and Kentucky. Low March temperatures slowed maple sap flow in the more northern producing areas. Spring field work progressed more swiftly than usual in California's open March weather, moved at about the normal rate in the Pacific northwest, and started in late March on lower elevations in the Rocky Mountain States.

Pasture condition and prospects on April 1 averaged a little below last year, but otherwise were the best since 1953. For most northern sections, where spring growth is scarcely started, this early appraisal largely reflects the soil moisture situation, as actual grazing was limited to parts of the southern areas and Pacific Northwest. In the Southeast, development was a little slower than usual, but considerably better than last year when extremely unfavorable winter and early spring weather plagued the area. Generally favorable prospects prevail over the northern half of the country, the major exception being in the Dakotas and Minnesota where the moisture supply is short. Many pastures in the Pacific Northwest were too wet for grazing, but are growing well and ample forage is in prospect. Range feed condition failed to show the usual seasonal improvement in April 1, as dry weather in the early grazing sections delayed new forage growth.

March milk production was slightly below 1958 with a smaller seasonal gain than usual over February. April 1 production per cow in reporters' herds topped last April's record rate by 4 percent, with new high reached in all regions except the South Atlantic where the record was nearly equalled. The percentage of cows milked was about the same as last year, but a little higher than average. Grain and concentrate feeding rates were 1 percent above the record rate on April 1 last year and nearly fifth above average. The value of grain and concentrate feed was slightly higher than last year and the mid-March milk-feed price ratio was below 1958, but otherwise more favorable than in any March since the mid-forties.

Egg production of 5,952 million eggs during March was 9 percent above a year earlier as a result of a 3 percent increase in number of layers and a record rate of lay. Higher production per layer in all regions than in March of 1958 reflects the effect of more favorable weather and a higher proportion of pullets in the laying flocks.

WINTER WHEAT: The fall seeded wheat crop fought through a relatively hard winter but emerged with some minor gains. Conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 966 million bushels. This would be 9 million bushels above the December 1 forecast, 18 percent less than the record 1958 crop of 1,180 million bushels but 19 percent above average. Increases since December 1 have been largely confined to the Central Great Plains. Such increases more than offset reduced production prospects in the eastern Corn Belt and the Southwest.

The indicated yield at 21.4 bushels per seeded acre is second only to the phenomenal yield of 26.8 bushels in 1958 and is well above the average of 16.0 bushels.

Weather conditions between April 1 and harvest time as well as damage from insects and disease greatly influence the final outturn of the crop. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect and disease conditions for the remainder of the crop season. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 100 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 216 million bushels to a minimum of 23 million bushels.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 4.1 million acres, 9 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly more than indicated last December. Of the 4.1 million-acre total, 2.5 million acres are in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. This compares with 1.3 million acres abandoned or diverted in these States in 1958. For the United States last year, only 2.5 million acres or 5.8 percent of the total acreage seeded was lost or diverted.

The 1959 wheat crop is encountering considerable difficulty in trying to reach the pace set by the 1958 crop and by April 1 was beginning to lag badly in some major producing areas. Late fall and winter trouble spots in Texas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota began to take on greater significance as plants were struggling for survival against depleting soil moisture. The arrival of spring in the Corn Belt revealed considerable acreage damaged by severe winter conditions that at times covered portions of fields with a blanket of ice. The wheat crop generally is emerging from dormancy and getting spring growth underway at a later date than usual.

Kansas wheat production prospects made important gains during the winter months and on April 1 the potentially third largest crop of record was undergoing steady improvement.

The crop in Kansas got underway last fall under favorable conditions but continued absence of rainfall soon found a considerable acreage with uneven stands and slow development due to dry surface moisture. Subsoil moisture was adequate and most of the acreage succeeded in tapping moisture reserves. Winter losses from temperature and wind erosion were below average though above last year. Improved moisture conditions during late winter and early spring greatly benefited the crop and secondary root growth made considerable progress. Surface and subsoil moisture in Kansas as of April 1 were ample but additional moisture will be needed in some west central, southwest and south central areas. The acreage seeded last fall on summer fallowed land was significantly less than the previous fall.

In Oklahoma, wheat prospects on April 1 showed a wide range in production prospects between the various producing areas. About one-third of the crop had reached the jointing stage and was growing rapidly in response to warmer temperatures. Crop prospects are quite favorable in north-central areas near the Kansas line and in the Panhandle but diminish toward the southwest corner of the State. Some fields in the southwest corner had not yet germinated with considerable acreage in precarious condition. The usual spring threat of greenbug damage is present and producers are busy spraying to keep the pest in check.

The Texas wheat crop had a rough winter due to sustained dry soil moisture conditions in the Low Plains and Southern High Plains. Blowing dust and sand in the areas during March completed the destruction of considerable acreage that had been holding on for spring moisture. Abandonment will be larger than in 1958. Areas in North Texas above the Canadian River received considerable winter moisture and the crop is in good condition though insects are beginning to be a problem.

Winter wheat in Nebraska emerged from dormancy in good to excellent condition and generous spring moisture should carry the crop well toward harvest. Thin fall stands in eastern areas have stood heavily and now give promise of abundant yields. Fields are beginning to "green" throughout the State and abandonment is expected to be light as much of the acreage was well protected by snow cover during periods of low temperature.

Wheat prospects in the eastern Corn Belt generally declined during the winter months. Temperatures were more severe than usual and excessive moisture resulting in flooding or a sheet of ice over fields caused serious losses in some areas. Development of the crop has been slow with growers in some areas pessimistic over crop prospects. The late planted wheat--acreage planted after corn or soybeans--generally suffered the greatest damage from the severe winter weather.

Colorado wheat prospects are excellent with the plant growth and development, rooting and soil moisture comparing favorably with the conditions of a year ago that led to a record yield. Some areas in the Southeast corner of the State entered the winter shallow rooted and stands were thinned due to dry weather. Offsetting these backward areas are good to excellent prospects over much of eastern Colorado with plants showing good growth, and well rooted in soils having adequate moisture supplies. There is no indication at this time that abandonment will be widespread or extensive.

April 1 prospects in most of the South Atlantic and the South Central States east of Oklahoma and Texas were about the same or less than indicated in December, but production for the area is expected to exceed December due to increases indicated for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Late fall and early winter moisture supplies were relatively short but did permit growers to seed the full intended acreage. Winter growth and development was slow but the arrival of spring rains and warmer temperatures are expected to bring rapid, favorable development.

Pacific Northwest wheat was seeded under relatively dry soil moisture conditions and stands were uneven and retarded. Winter precipitation was generally satisfactory and mild winter conditions held losses below average. Montana winter temperatures were not severe and plants were protected by January and February snows. Moisture conditions are favorable and the crop is expected to respond strongly to warmer temperatures.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of wheat were 283 million bushels, the largest since 1954 and the third largest of record. This was three-fifths more than a year earlier and one-fourth larger than average. The April 1 stocks were equivalent to 19.4 percent of the 1958 production, compared with 18.6 percent held a year ago and April 1 average of 20.4 percent. Over two-thirds of the total wheat on farms was under Government loans and purchase agreements compared with only one-half a year earlier.

April 1 stocks were much larger than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic where only a small increase was indicated. Farm stocks were at a record level in the Western region. In the North Central region stocks were two-thirds larger than a year earlier. This region had two-thirds of the farm stored wheat on April 1.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the January-March quarter was the second largest of record, exceeded only by 1946. The 174 million bushels moved from farms during the past quarter was 50 percent more than during the same period last year and a third above average. Disappearance from farms in the Western region was the largest of record.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1 totaled 588 million bushels, record holdings for this date. Stocks were 9 percent larger than a year earlier and 21 percent above the 10-year April 1 average. About 14 percent of farm stocks were under CCC loan or purchase agreements.

Stocks in the North Central Region totaled a record 521 million bushels and comprised 89 percent of the Nation's total. Large crops harvested in 1958 were primarily responsible for the higher stocks in most States in this region. Minnesota and Wisconsin stocks were sharply above a year earlier. Iowa and South Dakota were slightly higher than April 1, 1958.

Farm stocks in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western States were below April 1 last year. In the South Central Region farm holdings were above last year and well above average.

Disappearance of oats from farms, January through March, totaled 365 million bushels. Record numbers of livestock on farms, coupled with a competitive price for oats, resulted in heavier feeding with disappearance 18 percent more than the January-March period of 1958 and 12 percent more than average.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1 at 1,816 million bushels were a record high for the date and 8 percent above the 1,681 million bushels a year earlier. Corn under CCC loan including resale and purchase agreement totaled 423 million bushels on February 28, about 63 million above March 15, 1958.

In the Corn Belt, farm stocks at 1,546 million bushels were 3 percent above a year earlier. There was little change from last year in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana but in Nebraska and Kansas there was a sharp increase. Farm stocks were below a year earlier in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin where the 1958 crop was reduced by dry weather. Holdings on farms in most States along the Atlantic Coast were far above April 1 a year earlier following the excellent 1958 crop. Also in the South Central area farm stocks increased in every State except Texas. In the West, farm stocks were below April 1, 1958 largely because of the increase in cattle feeding.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the January-March quarter at 880 million bushels was a record-12 percent above the same quarter last year and 22 percent above average. This high disappearance is in line with the increased pig crop and cattle on feed.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 totaled a record 125 million bushels. This exceeds by 7 million bushels the previous record stocks last April 1 and is almost double the 1948-57 average for this date.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 75 million bushels. This was the heaviest of record for a similar period and compares with 72 million bushels last year and the average January-March movement of 37 million bushels. A much higher than usual percentage of farm stocks is under government loan this year. Farm loans outstanding and purchase agreements on February 28 amounted to 63 million bushels. Soybean supplies held for seed, plus those under loans and purchase agreement, constitute about two-thirds of the April 1 stocks.

Stocks on farms were heavily concentrated in the North Central States which account for 91 percent of the U. S. total. Stocks were lower than last year in the Atlantic States but two-thirds larger in the South Central States. Supplies for seed are expected to be ample in all producing States.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 84 percent of normal on April 1, was 4 points below a year earlier and 1 point below average. It was 3 points below that reported last December 1 as reported conditions declined in two-thirds of the rye producing States. April 1 condition in all States west of the Mississippi River except Montana and Missouri and the northern tier of States from Wisconsin east were reported the same or below a year ago. All remaining States east of the Mississippi were reported above a year ago.

Low moisture conditions at seeding time that continued during the winter were responsible for the lower condition than a year earlier in some of the more important rye producing areas. The crop was seeded under dry conditions in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Washington and moisture would be most welcome at the present time. Recent light rains have improved top soil conditions over much of North Dakota but the crop is still dormant and a soaking rain will be needed to start the crop. Moisture is needed in South Dakota, Washington, and Minnesota. Nebraska has adequate moisture to carry the crop well into the growing season. Conditions are reported below April 1, 1958 but above last December in Kansas. Thin stands resulted in a lower condition in some areas of Kansas but moisture is generally good. The crop is very poor in southwest Oklahoma but moisture is adequate in the most important producing areas. The Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Washington--accounted for two-thirds of the 1958 rye production.

Winter weather was generally severe from Wisconsin east along the northern border and conditions vary widely, but moisture is good. Conditions are generally good in States south of this area. Additional moisture is needed in many Western States but conditions are fair to good. Acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 3.9 million acres, was 12 percent less than a year earlier and slightly below average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on April 1 are estimated at 9,600,000 bushels. This is 21 percent more than the 7,927,000 bushels held on farms a year earlier and 84 percent larger than average. Rye stocks represented almost 30 percent of the 1958 production. About 6.7 million bushels, representing 70 percent of the national total, were in the Dakotas and Nebraska with 59 percent of the total holdings in the Dakotas. Movement from farms during the January-March period accounted for 3.4 million bushels, three-fourths larger than last year and the largest for any comparable period since 1946.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of barley on farms are estimated at a record total of 151.4 million bushels--slightly above the holdings a year earlier of 150.0 million bushels and 70 percent above average for April 1. Disappearance has been unusually heavy following harvest of the 1958 crop but this was more than offset by the record 1958 production and a record carryover from the 1957 crop.

Total farm stocks in the important North Central region were record high for April 1 despite smaller holdings than a year earlier in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Farm stocks in North Dakota were estimated at a record of 55.5 million bushels--53 percent above April 1, 1958 and more than twice average. Minnesota stocks of 18.6 million bushels were a record for April 1 and the 9.9 million bushels in South Dakota were the highest since April 1, 1952. All important Western States were down from a year earlier and total farm stocks for the West were down 39 percent. Montana stocks at 25.5 million bushels were 22 percent less than April 1, 1958 but more than twice average. Stocks in the Eastern and South Central regions were above a year earlier and above average. On February 28, about 61 percent of the April 1 farm stocks were under loan or purchase agreement compared with about 55 percent a year earlier. Barley could be placed under loan through February 2. Disappearance of barley from farms during the first three months of 1959 amounted to 74 million bushels compared with 60 million in the same period of 1958.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 13.6 million bushels. This is double the quantity held a year earlier, a third larger than average and the fourth largest stocks of record for the date. Most of these stocks--more than 98 percent--were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with two-thirds of the total U.S. stocks stored on North Dakota farms.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 2.2 million bushels, the third smallest movement from farms during the 12 years of record and a third less than the average amount moved during the period.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms April 1 at 102.4 million bushels were only 5 percent above the 97.4 million a year earlier but nearly four times the April 1, 1957 farm holdings. In Texas and Colorado, April 1 farm stocks were sharply below a year earlier while holdings were higher in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and most other sorghum producing States. About half the current farm stocks are under CCC farm loan or purchase agreement compared with two-fifths a year ago.

Disappearance of sorghum grain from farms during the January-March quarter, at 91 million bushels, was well under the 110 million in the same quarter last year, largely because major movement of the 1958 crop from farm to warehouse storage occurred earlier in the marketing season than for the high moisture 1957 crop.

CITRUS: As of April 1, an estimated 54.5 million boxes of oranges remained unharvested compared with 30.9 million boxes unharvested at the same date a year ago. The quantity still to be harvested was 44 percent of the 1958-59 U. S. orange crop estimated at a little over 123 million boxes (excluding tangerines). The total crop including tangerines is expected to total slightly under 128 million boxes, 15 percent more than last year and 3 percent above average. Valencias in Florida and California will account for 92 percent of the unharvested oranges with approximately 29 million boxes remaining in Florida and 21 million boxes in California. Of the 68.7 million boxes of oranges used to the end of March, 41.5 million boxes went to processors and 27.2 million boxes were used as fresh fruit.

A year ago when the Florida freeze speeded up utilization of the crop 51.3 million boxes had been used by processors as of April 1, and 26.9 million boxes had gone to fresh market.

An estimated 11.8 million boxes of grapefruit remained to be harvested as of April 1, compared with 5.7 million unharvested as of the same date a year ago. The total 1958-59 crop is estimated at 43.5 million boxes, 9 percent greater than last year but 3 percent below average. Of the grapefruit remaining for harvest, nearly three-fourths, or 8.8 million boxes, will come from Florida. In California, approximately 2 million boxes were unharvested on April 1 with 1.5 million boxes of these outside the Desert Valleys. Of the 31.7 million boxes used to the end of March, 15.9 million boxes went to fresh market and 15.8 million boxes were used by processors. A year ago, at the same date, processors had taken 17.3 million boxes and 16.8 million boxes were used fresh.

The 1958-59 California lemon crop is estimated at 16.5 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than in 1957-58 but 24 percent above average. As of April 1, approximately 6.6 million boxes had been picked, leaving 9.9 million boxes or 60 percent of the crop to be harvested. A year ago at the same date, 11.6 million boxes or 69 percent of the crop, remained unharvested. Utilization of the 1958-59 crop through the end of March showed 4.1 million boxes going to processors and 2.5 used for fresh market. Last year, 2.2 million boxes had been used by processors by April 1 and 3.1 million boxes had been used as fresh fruit.

Florida had abnormally heavy rainfall during March and below normal temperatures. Rainfall averaged 10 inches throughout the citrus area but caused no apparent damage to the trees. Late oranges and grapefruit sized more than usual for this time of year. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges was approximately 99 percent complete by April 1. There is only a little late bloom fruit, mostly Temples, still to be picked. Harvest of Valencias is now under way with 16 percent picked by April 1. Bloom on the late type oranges, Temples, and tangelos for the 1959-60 crop is generally considered good. Other varieties of oranges show a variable bloom. 'Seedy' grapefruit have a light to spotty bloom. The post bloom spray of citrus was delayed because of rains, but during the last week of March the spray program was pushed along rapidly.

California had a few relatively light showers during March. Drying winds, particularly in southern California, and above normal temperatures caused heavy depletion of soil moisture in citrus groves. Irrigation is on a summer schedule in most citrus districts. Harvest of Navel oranges from central and southern California districts continues at a rapid pace. Navels are more mature than usual apparently as the result of warm weather. Holding such mature fruit on the trees may be a problem. Slightly more than three-fourths of the Navel crop had been harvested by April 1 and the entire crop should be finished by the third week in May. Light harvest of Valencias began in mid-March. The fruit being picked is well advanced in maturity. Harvest of lemons is proceeding at a rapid rate, although only 40 percent of the crop had been picked by April 1. Size growth of Desert Valleys grapefruit has been below average this season even with the light crop. Grapefruit in other areas of California are also below average in size. Fruit is mature but movement will be light until most of the Desert Valley grapefruit have moved.

Harvest of Texas citrus for fresh market is expected to continue through April. A heavy bloom for the 1959-60 crop which started in late February and continued into March has resulted in a good set of fruit. Growers are dusting for rust mite. A good subsoil moisture reserve exists, and there is a plentiful supply of water for irrigation.

PEACHES: The April 1 condition of peaches in the Southern States, reported at 84 percent, was one point below the near-record figure of last April but 24 points above average for that date. The condition was reported slightly better than last year in South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi; the same in Louisiana; slightly below last year in North Carolina and Georgia; and significantly lower in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

All varieties are reported to have received more than the required number of chilling hours. Frost damage to April 1 was reported light in all States except North Carolina. The 87 percent condition reported for that State does not reflect fully the damage from the low temperatures of March 28. Preliminary reports indicate that damage was considerably greater in the Piedmont and mountain counties than in the Sandhills. In general, only the early varieties were approaching full bloom; hence these suffered relatively the most damage. In South Carolina most varieties were past full bloom by April 1. Slight frost damage was reported in Orangeburg County. Excessive rains have hampered spraying operations in both South Carolina and Georgia. In both of these States the heavy set will require thinning in order to secure desired fruit size. In Alabama practically all varieties had bloomed by April 1 with a minimum of cold damage. Arkansas reported a heavy bloom and abundant moisture supplies. In Louisiana a light frost on March 13 apparently caused no losses and a heavy thinning job is in prospect. Light March freezes thinned out some of the buds in Oklahoma but April 1 prospects were still substantially above average. In Texas low temperatures early in March and again on March 21 resulted in only very light damage. By the end of March a good crop had set in the earlier areas, and trees in the latest areas of north and northwest Texas were in full bloom. The Fredricksburg crop had escaped freeze damage to April 1.

In Virginia freezing temperatures on March 28 and 29 caught peaches in full bloom in southern and Tidewater Counties, but in other areas little or no damage occurred since bloom was not as far along. Peaches were approaching full bloom on April 6 in the Central-Piedmont commercial counties. In New Jersey buds were not as far advanced as usual. Central Indiana lost nearly all of its crop for this year as a result of cold damage, but in the commercial area of southern Indiana damage was confined mostly to the less hardy minor varieties. In northern Indiana trees have come through the winter in good condition. In the Anna area of Illinois peaches were expected to be in full bloom between April 6 and 10, a little later than usual. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California peaches were at or near full bloom about mid-March.

AVOCADOS: Fuerte - There has been some droppage of overripe Fuerte avocados in California. Warm weather adversely affected the crop after most of the regular bloom fruit were mature.

Movement of fruit to market has been heavy with around 70 percent of the crop picked by April 1. There are some off-bloom Fuertes for late summer harvest. Trees are blooming heavily for the 1959-60 crop.

Other Than Fuerte - Most of the fruit from California's other varieties will be harvested during the summer months. Trees have been blooming during the past month under favorable conditions.

POTATOES: The 1959 early spring potato crop is forecast at 3,643,000 hundredweight--23 percent less than the 1958 crop but 9 percent more than average. The decrease in prospects from the 1958 crop is due to the reduction in acreage for harvest in 1959 and lower yield per acre. The 25,800 acres in Florida and Texas are 17 percent less than the 1958 acreage. Yield per acre in 1959 is forecast at 141.2 hundredweight, 9.5 hundredweight below the 1958 crop but 6.4 hundredweight above average.

In the Hastings area of Florida, digging started the last week of March and was expected to become general during the second week of April. Heavy rains during late March reduced yields from the exceptionally good prospects indicated earlier. In the LaCrosse-Brooker area, conditions are good but stands are irregular. Digging of earlier planted "reds" may start the last week of April. In the Balm district, harvest has started.

In Texas harvest of the early spring crop will begin around mid-April. Prospective yields are very good as growing conditions have been favorable. Most of the production will be utilized in nearby markets.

The production of the winter crop is placed at 3,874,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below the March 1 forecast, 22 percent below the 1958 production and 6 percent below the 1949-57 average. The change from March 1 was due primarily to the reduction in yields in southern Florida caused by excessive rains. About 3,400 acres of winter potatoes in Dade County remained to be harvested on April 1. Harvest in California is about completed. Digging of the remaining acreage will be completed during the early part of April.

Acreage of late spring potatoes for harvest in 1959 is placed at 137,300 acres, 17 percent below the 1958 harvested acreage and 26 percent below average. The acreage of late spring potatoes planted for harvest in 1959 follows rather closely the intentions published in January except in the Baldwin area of Alabama where growers reduced their plantings more than indicated earlier.

The late spring area originally set up in 1956 in California has been modified. The acreage in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Orange Counties is now classified as early summer. The late spring crop, as now classified, is located in Fresno, Madera, Kings, Kern, Tulare, and San Mateo Counties. The California late spring acreage (as now classified) is placed at 45,000 acres for 1959 compared with 61,100 acres in 1958. The acreage in Kern County is placed at 38,700 or 25 percent below 1958, while in Tulare County the reduction from 1958 was 58 percent. In Fresno, Madera, and Kings Counties, the reduction was 13 percent.

Virtually all areas have finished their planting operations. The crop has been making good progress and earlier plantings have developed rapidly. In the earliest fields in Edison District of Kern County, harvest started in late March, well ahead of normal. Volume is expected to increase during early April as more sheds begin to operate. Yields are expected to be good, averaging well above last year's low level.

Growers in the eight northeastern Counties of North Carolina planted 13,200 acres in 1959 or 17 percent below the acreage of last year. In the other coastal areas, the acreage for harvest at 6,900 is down 3 percent from 1958. Planting in North Carolina has been delayed by rain. Growers were two weeks later than usual in getting started and on April 1 still had about 10 percent of their crop to plant. The South Carolina and Georgia acreages suffered considerable damage from excessive rain. The early plantings in South Carolina were not hurt badly but some loss of acreage occurred in later plantings. The acreage in the Baldwin area of Alabama has been making good progress. Stands are good and harvest is expected to start about May 1. In Escambia County, growers had some difficulty in getting their crop planted because of frequent rains. In Texas, the acreage in all areas except San Antonio is expected to be less than last year. The Arizona crop is making good growth under favorable conditions. Harvest is underway at Hyder and is starting in the Yuma area.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures for the country as a whole averaged 80 percent of normal on April 1. This was 3 percentage points lower than for the same date last year, but otherwise the best April 1 condition since 1953. Pasture condition reflects the moisture situation that existed over much of the country on April 1, as actual grazing was limited to parts of the Southeast, South Central, and Pacific Coast areas. Pastures went into the past winter in good condition in most sections of the country. However, precipitation has been considerably less than normal during the past 4 months in the extreme northern portion of the Mississippi Valley, northern and southern Great Plains and the Southwest.

Pasture feed conditions in the South Atlantic States were more favorable than those in the South Central area on April 1. In the South Atlantic region, pastures showed much improvement over April 1 last year but were not as good as usual for the date. Most pastures furnished good grazing in South Carolina and Georgia. In other States of the region, pastures were generally short but making rapid growth. Condition of pastures was slightly about the 1948-57 average for April 1 in the South Central States but poorer than a year earlier. In general, moisture was short in much of this region during March and the preceding winter months. Pastures had greened up by April 1 but supplied only a limited amount of feed in local areas.

In the Pacific Northwest, pastures were better than average for April 1, but considerably poorer than a year ago. Many pastures were too wet to graze, but were growing well and should furnish ample feed. In other Western States, condition was lower than on April 1 last year due primarily to a general shortage of moisture, which is most pronounced in the southern half of the Western region.

Pasture prospects were excellent in the North Central and Northeastern parts of the country. This high condition is an indication of future prospects as very little grazing was done by April 1. In the North Atlantic region, moisture has been near normal and pastures should grow rapidly when the temperature warms. Pastures are greening up in the East North Central States and should furnish a good supply of grass. In the West North Central States, pasture prospects for the region as a whole were good on April 1, but condition was lower than both last year and usual in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where the moisture supply is still short.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk cows on farms produced an estimated 10,667 million pounds of milk in March. This was 1 percent less than in the same month last year, but 6 percent more than the March 1948-57 average. Milk production advanced seasonally about as rapidly as in 1958, but about 3 percent slower than usual from February to March. Total output in March was sufficient to provide 1.95 pounds of milk daily to each person in the United States. This compared with 2.00 pounds in March a year earlier and the 10-year average for the month of 2.05 pounds. Milk production in the first 3 months totaled 29.8 billion pounds compared with 29.9 billion pounds in January-March period last year.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
March 1959 ^{1/}
(In millions of pounds)

State	: March : : average : : 1948-57 :	Mar. : 1958	Feb. : 1959	Mar. : 1959	State	: March : : average : : 1948-57 :	Mar. : 1958	Feb. : 1959	Mar. : 1959
N.Y.	: 799	880	718	885	Ga.	: 101	100	91	99
N.J.	: 100	103	86	101	Ky.	: 172	191	162	187
Pa.	: 510	588	487	595	Tenn.	: 176	175	144	171
Ohio	: 436	433	374	434	Ala.	: 102	88	77	86
Ind.	: 304	309	259	293	Miss.	: 118	113	89	109
Ill.	: 435	433	374	412	Ark.	: 92	82	69	80
Mich.	: 449	445	394	445	Okla.	: 150	126	112	123
Wis.	: 1,413	1,613	1,421	1,606	Texas	: 272	287	226	265
Minn.	: 847	981	891	1,006	Mont.	: 42	39	33	38
Iowa	: 508	542	480	528	Idaho	: 109	130	114	133
Mo.	: 303	289	265	290	Wyo.	: 18	16	13	15
N.Dak.	: 141	156	131	163	Colo.	: 76	70	64	71
S.Dak.	: 112	127	113	127	Utah	: 58	63	58	66
Nebr.	: 185	175	151	175	Wash.	: 141	149	135	155
Kans.	: 204	180	153	176	Oreg.	: 95	91	71	89
Md.	: 114	128	110	123	Calif.	: 560	659	563	660
Va.	: 147	158	137	159	Other	:			
W.Va.	: 60	60	49	58	States	: 510	566	556	553
N.C.	: 127	139	132	141	:	:			
S. C.	: 48	50	42	50	U. S.	: 10,034	10,734	9,344	10,667

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Crop reporters indicated that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 21.76 pounds of milk per cow on April 1. This was a 4 percent increase from the previous high for the date set last year. Rate per cow was at a record high for April 1 in all regions except the South Atlantic, which about equaled last year's record. Increases over a year earlier ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic region to 6 percent in the West North Central. Other regional gains were 4 percent in the East North Central and 5 percent in both the South Central and the West. For the entire country, production per cow rose 2 percent from March 1 compared with a 4-percent increase last year and the usual gain of 6 percent from March 1 to April 1.

The proportion of cows milked on April 1 was 76.1 percent. This was about equal to the proportion milked on that date last year, but 4 percentage points higher than the April 1 average. The proportion of cows milked declined from March 1 in the South Atlantic and Western regions, while increases occurred in other sections of the country. Usually, the percentage of cows milked advances from March 1 to April 1 in all regions.

Milk production was above average for March in 17 of the 36 States where monthly estimates are available. Wisconsin was the leading milk producing State in March with 1,606 million pounds. It was followed by Minnesota with 1,006 million pounds; New York, 885 million; California, 660 million; and Pennsylvania, 595 million pounds.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers reported feeding grain and concentrates to milk cows at the rate of 7.42 pounds per cow on April 1. This was 1 percent above last year's previous record high for the month, and 18 percent above the 1948-57 April 1 average. Record highs in feeding rates were equaled or achieved in all regions except the South Atlantic, where the April 1 rate was 3 percent below last year's high. Feeding rates were above average in all sections of the country, the gains varying from 13 percent in the North Atlantic to 27 percent in the South Central. Nationally, grain and concentrate feeding rates are usually highest around April 1 before cows go on pasture feed. They also usually increase slightly over the February 1 winter rate. However, the current April 1 rate was unchanged from February. Milk cows in the North Atlantic and East North Central region were fed heavier than on February 1, but feeding rates failed to show the full seasonal gain. Use of grains in dairy rations normally taper off from February 1 to April 1 in the South where pasture feed develops earlier than in other parts of the country. The quantity fed per cow on April 1 was down seasonally in the South Atlantic States, but did not decrease as much as usual in the South Central.

Grain feeding rates continued highest in the North Atlantic region averaging 8.6 pounds per cow in herd, followed by the East North Central with 8.2 pounds and the West North Central with 7.7 pounds. In other regions, feeding rates averaged 6.5 pounds per cow in the South Atlantic, 6.2 in the West, and 6.1 pounds in the South Central. About 87 percent of the farmers fed some grain and concentrates to milk cows on April 1, approximately the same as a year earlier and average for the date.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in mid-March was slightly higher than a year earlier, but otherwise the lowest for that date since 1946. Ration values in milk-selling areas averaged \$2.97 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas, \$2.46 per hundredweight. The milk-feed price ratio in mid-March was below March 1958, but was more favorable than in any other March since the mid-forties. The March 15 butterfat-feed price ratio also dropped below a year earlier, but continued relatively favorable.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,952 million eggs during March--9 percent more than in March 1958.

All regions showed increases over last year. Increases were 17 percent in the South Atlantic region, 15 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West, and 5 percent in the West North Central region. The sharp increase in egg production is attributed to several factors. This year favorable weather prevailed over most of the country in contrast to the very unfavorable weather of February and March last year. Also the proportion of pullets in the laying flock is back to normal and much higher than it was a year ago when, in an effort to maintain flock numbers, farmers retained a larger number of hens than usual. The trend continues toward larger, well-managed flocks and improved laying strains. Total egg production January through March 1959 was 6 percent above the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in March was 19.1, compared with 18.0 in March 1958. This was an increase of 6 percent and a record high for the month. All regions of the country showed increases. Increases were 9 percent in the South Atlantic region, 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, and 3 percent in the West. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 3 months of 1959 was 52 eggs, compared with 50 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 312,142,000 layers during March, compared with 303,939,000 in March 1958--an increase of 3 percent. There were increases in all regions except the North Atlantic where it was the same as last year. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central region.

The number of layers on April 1, 1959 totaled 308,615,000 compared with 300,459,000 on April 1 last year--an increase of 3 percent. There were increases in all regions except the West North Central where it was the same as last year. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic region, 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic region.

The rate of lay on April 1, 1959 was 63.3 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 60.9 on April 1 last year--an increase of 4 percent. All regions showed increases. Increases were 5 percent in the North and South Atlantic region and 4 percent in the North Central, South Central, and West.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1948-57 (Av.)	52,198	63,642	92,501	31,600	52,824	34,561	327,326
1958	50,766	57,406	83,167	31,212	41,728	36,180	300,459
1959	51,025	58,635	83,571	33,477	44,437	37,470	308,615
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1948-57 (Av.)	58.8	59.9	61.5	58.9	58.8	60.2	59.9
1958	58.0	60.7	63.5	59.7	58.7	62.7	60.9
1959	60.9	63.3	65.9	62.4	60.8	64.9	63.3

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March 1959 averaged 33.8 cents a dozen, compared with 35.4 cents a month earlier and 40.8 cents in mid-March 1958. Egg prices during the first half of March were irregular in movement, but declined sharply during the last half of the month. During the week ending March 25 egg prices at West Coast markets ranged from 2 to 4 cents lower than the previous week. At midwest terminal markets prices were $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents lower; in the southeast 1 to 4 cents lower, and in the northeast $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents below the price level of a week earlier. The egg price trend in the Nation's egg markets continued downward during the week ending April 1, 1959. West coast prices ranged from 1 to 7 cents lower than the previous week, midwest prices were 1 to 3 cents lower, southeast 2 to 5 cent decline, and the northeast ranged from unchanged to 3 cents lower.

Producers received an average of 16.8 cents per pound, live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March, compared with 16.6 cents a month earlier and 20.8 cents in mid-March 1958. The mid-March price this year was the lowest for the month since 1941. Farm chickens averaged 13.3 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 17.3 cents; that compared with 16.7 cents for farm chickens and 21.5 cents for commercial broilers in mid-March 1958. Broiler prices during the first week of March generally centered around 15 cents at the farm in the main southeastern producing areas. During the week ending March 11, at-the-farm-prices were 1 to 2 cents above the previous week in most producing sections. Good demand sustained price levels during the week ending March 18. Limited buying interest in the pre-Easter holiday trading, with supplies ample to excessive for trade needs, resulted in a price of around 15 cents at the farm during the week ending March 25. For the week ending April 1, 1959, trading was more brisk as trade channels returned to a more normal situation after featuring other items for Easter. Prices at the farm in producing areas were generally 16 and 17 cents in the main producing area.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 23.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.9 cents a month earlier and 27.1 in mid-March 1958. Trading was generally light during the month.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.40 per 100 pounds--down 1.0 cent from a month earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash on March 15 was \$4.90 per hundred pounds, compared with \$4.94 a month earlier and \$4.91 on March 15, 1958. Cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.92 per 100 pounds, the same as last month and compared with \$4.78 a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bushels	bushels	bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	10,957	9,212	9,486	90	91	83
N.J.	1,778	1,768	1,518	90	80	83
Pa.	18,187	16,920	13,632	87	89	80
Ohio	48,335	46,345	37,872	88	86	81
Ind.	35,830	40,992	39,063	90	84	86
Ill.	44,206	54,180	54,120	91	86	88
Mich.	32,935	41,800	38,592	91	94	93
Wis.	700	1,015	1,116	90	89	87
Minn.	1,103	961	760	88	88	81
Iowa	3,670	5,250	4,920	88	94	91
Mo.	35,537	40,488	43,900	87	79	86
N.Dak.	---	---	---	80	86	74
S.Dak.	5,384	17,250	6,633	82	94	68
Nebr.	75,137	113,355	86,700	82	95	81
Kans.	169,289	291,252	230,559	77	95	92
Del.	972	714	754	91	78	88
Md.	5,038	4,233	3,894	90	83	85
Va.	7,184	6,162	7,261	89	79	89
W.Va.	1,111	770	558	---	---	---
N.C.	7,326	7,614	9,812	88	77	90
S.C.	2,971	3,124	4,095	82	74	85
Ga.	2,099	1,633	2,153	82	79	86
Ky.	4,761	3,948	4,050	88	79	82
Tenn.	4,046	2,660	3,456	87	80	86
Ala.	707	2,300	1,440	---	---	---
Miss.	731	1,904	900	---	---	---
Ark.	1,295	2,340	3,636	---	---	---
La.	1/ 806	672	1,092	---	---	---
Okl.	64,925	115,440	75,510	74	92	77
Texas	35,358	73,040	47,157	64	90	55
Mont.	34,091	63,369	47,725	83	88	90
Idaho	19,402	20,496	18,325	91	99	88
Wyo.	4,734	7,280	5,250	82	91	82
Colo.	35,421	69,232	61,257	71	95	95
N.Mex.	1,652	3,724	2,730	75	99	77
Ariz.	903	3,904	3,192	---	---	---
Utah	4,942	3,030	2,910	89	93	78
Nev.	109	222	165	---	---	---
Wash.	59,207	67,858	59,644	86	98	86
Oreg.	22,205	25,305	22,950	90	99	91
Calif.	10,305	8,162	7,429	77	92	83
U. S.	814,784	1,179,924	966,236	85	88	84

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	35	18	16	---	---	---
Mass.	96	68	73	---	---	---
Conn.	98	70	60	---	---	---
N.Y.	4,708	7,326	6,067	2,800	1,132	1,382
N.J.	3,510	1,392	3,919	272	177	283
Pa.	25,680	20,069	37,182	3,271	1,567	2,200
Ohio	84,291	81,514	93,110	6,793	1,480	2,317
Ind.	117,247	134,513	133,844	3,598	1,797	2,050
Ill.	248,441	287,973	289,869	3,990	1,459	3,251
Mich.	33,299	40,230	49,337	7,164	1,437	3,971
Wis.	39,740	59,301	44,228	826	399	538
Minn.	118,718	165,036	161,045	5,868	3,472	6,843
Iowa	307,310	403,471	413,331	415	116	335
Mo.	63,919	74,461	77,263	2,854	1,512	1,822
N.Dak.	4,186	7,428	5,922	55,747	53,652	61,715
S.Dak.	46,559	78,207	60,485	17,055	16,816	26,747
Nebr.	97,813	151,377	189,123	16,057	20,473	38,573
Kans.	20,087	17,005	28,607	30,904	10,011	40,775
Del.	2,499	904	1,966	10	10	7
Md.	6,857	3,293	9,330	326	136	169
Va.	13,112	5,241	13,766	866	355	431
W.Va.	3,169	2,033	2,932	301	140	246
N.C.	26,341	18,951	29,578	971	692	609
S.C.	9,298	7,589	11,083	158	105	109
Ga.	15,761	16,344	25,749	162	129	82
Fla.	1,557	1,806	2,402	---	---	---
Ky.	30,707	22,494	34,568	303	198	138
Tenn.	20,808	15,702	25,430	314	192	146
Ala.	16,152	15,449	23,522	18	70	69
Miss.	14,033	10,505	14,622	47	52	38
Ark.	6,204	2,952	4,473	74	49	58
La.	3,898	2,169	3,081	1/ 10	---	---
Okla.	3,011	1,207	1,711	3,224	860	3,463
Texas	8,255	10,530	6,499	2,279	842	2,191
Mont.	71	92	70	32,967	32,794	47,333
Idaho	275	966	434	5,240	6,776	4,249
Wyo.	66	284	104	1,802	1,530	2,517
Colo.	2,463	7,609	5,610	8,491	8,765	16,154
N.Mex.	253	336	324	231	88	173
Ariz.	190	346	252	39	45	78
Utah	33	62	48	1,499	1,181	838
Nev.	1	12	8	90	64	38
Wash.	312	730	540	5,925	3,906	5,743
Oreg.	224	527	813	3,199	2,009	3,920
Calif.	338	3,321	3,469	1,103	249	1,388
U. S.	1,401,675	1,680,943	1,815,865	227,285	176,737	282,989
1/ Short-time average.						

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
	Average:	1958	1959	Average:	1958	1959	Average:	1958	1959
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	1,150	1,813	814	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	29	16	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	218	200	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	32	23	30	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	27	10	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	9,174	12,745	10,553	26	27	26	29	63	50
N.J.	396	208	270	120	185	135	18	8	38
Pa.	9,700	9,987	11,733	120	82	46	57	55	153
Ohio	14,650	11,832	18,704	5,878	7,517	7,868	101	63	109
Ind.	15,169	10,455	15,181	8,136	12,250	11,102	125	128	80
Ill.	44,706	32,049	41,102	17,537	30,074	30,880	124	112	98
Mich.	18,953	16,762	22,620	704	2,077	2,255	215	121	185
Wis.	50,016	62,255	70,462	237	858	800	231	101	94
Minn.	81,167	82,238	99,388	7,434	19,729	17,259	477	356	363
Iowa	89,620	95,819	98,644	11,810	26,715	29,107	32	91	53
Mo.	11,536	14,517	7,127	4,082	6,652	8,869	50	72	171
N.Dak.	29,816	34,872	46,522	202	1,027	1,175	1,606	1,827	3,274
S.Dak.	47,178	70,762	71,952	501	982	1,042	1,144	2,160	2,419
Nebr.	19,395	23,523	25,488	285	767	1,669	414	872	988
Kans.	6,710	13,334	4,293	577	468	1,760	71	591	459
Del.	47	28	51	253	383	199	8	6	9
Md.	475	506	322	281	360	361	15	7	16
Va.	874	598	673	506	514	363	26	12	16
W.Va.	475	379	312	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	2,175	2,050	1,756	845	1,058	1,328	26	19	18
S.C.	1,657	1,300	1,441	324	1,086	1,066	6	3	3
Ga.	1,231	883	729	106	196	146	5	10	6
Fla.	31	31	40	1/22	83	58	---	---	---
Ky.	396	243	257	408	400	348	20	12	17
Tenn.	812	788	720	373	547	1,297	18	10	6
Ala.	333	270	268	72	171	162	---	---	---
Miss.	1,275	1,388	307	739	993	1,288	---	---	---
Ark.	1,073	1,154	468	931	1,950	3,723	---	---	---
La.	285	282	115	78	200	86	---	---	---
Okla.	2,340	4,678	6,466	43	51	121	62	261	261
Texas	4,487	10,931	12,751	4	43	83	30	18	27
Mont.	4,982	6,166	6,170	---	---	---	64	88	106
Idaho	2,424	2,630	1,911	---	---	---	9	9	6
Wyo.	1,894	2,376	1,719	---	---	---	17	50	36
Colo.	2,074	3,105	1,787	---	---	---	53	194	170
N.Mex.	112	62	60	---	---	---	5	7	20
Ariz.	94	120	68	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	709	852	677	---	---	---	10	14	11
Nev.	67	46	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,822	2,892	1,181	---	---	---	46	440	228
Oreg.	2,508	2,691	1,798	---	---	---	86	134	97
Calif.	159	758	486	---	---	---	7	13	13
U.S.	484,458	540,627	587,576	62,630	117,445	124,623	5,211	7,927	9,600

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum grain	
	Average:	1958	1959	Average:	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:	1948-57:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	30	10	10					
N.Y.	639	592	385					
N.J.	160	142	260					
Pa.	1,599	1,905	2,400					
Ohio	346	555	604					
Ind.	225	419	453				277	303
Ill.	382	885	535				334	396
Mich.	1,051	769	1,307					
Wis.	1,673	655	823	32	18	27		
Minn.	10,895	10,238	18,576	2,381	666	1,748		
Iowa	262	477	309	137	55	76	4,435	4,712
Mo.	811	1,343	984				7,788	10,877
N.Dak.	24,949	36,169	55,449	5,860	4,890	9,093		
S.Dak.	8,722	7,300	9,857	1,499	1,130	2,577	2,738	2,402
Nebr.	1,912	4,223	3,218				27,841	32,621
Kans.	1,432	5,298	4,682				27,117	28,372
Del.	59	38	49					
Md.	535	526	656					
Va.	699	622	848				65	52
W.Va.	98	104	133					
N.C.	262	356	357				787	1,137
S.C.	60	179	74				74	130
Ga.	12	24	12				151	222
Ky.	257	291	235				326	455
Tenn.	167	235	140				410	548
Ala.							178	219
Miss.	27	36	3				322	168
Ark.	33	54	20				377	460
La.							10	48
Okla.	232	1,734	2,417				2,738	3,323
Texas	297	658	1,217				13,095	2,557
Mont.	11,774	32,836	25,518	122	138	108		
Idaho	3,261	6,260	3,757					
Wyo.	1,526	2,486	1,372					
Colo.	3,652	9,650	3,483				6,396	3,736
N.Mex.	104	66	120				659	970
Ariz.	539	531	470				449	725
Utah	1,778	3,506	1,959					
Nev.	162	74	108					
Wash.	1,498	5,444	2,214					
Oreg.	2,201	3,062	2,984					
Calif.	4,597	10,228	3,374				793	923
Other States				21				
U. S.	88,924	149,981	151,372	10,054	6,897	13,629	97,360	102,356

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	Indicated
	1949-57	1958	1959	1949-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Florida	12.9	13.5	12.0	160	96	150
California	13.4	21.0	14.3	155	175	145
Total	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida-Hastings	17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	145
-Other	4.4	5.4	3.8	106	135	125
Texas	3.3	3.3	5	46	75	100
Total	24.8	34.2	25.8	131.8	150.7	141.2
LATE SPRING:						
North Carolina						
8 N. E. Counties 2/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	May 11
Other Counties 2/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	"
South Carolina	10.8	6.5	6.0	82	75	"
Georgia	3.0	2.0	1.7	59	58	"
Alabama-Baldwin	18.2	17.0	12.0	97	130	"
-Other	12.1	9.4	8.5	46	48	"
Mississippi	10.9	9.0	9.0	40	45	"
Arkansas	14.3	8.5	8.0	50	50	"
Louisiana	11.0	6.8	6.6	42	45	"
Oklahoma	6.1	4.7	4.6	49	63	"
Texas	11.1	8.7	7.8	45	57	"
Arizona	4.8	9.6	8.0	231	185	"
California 3/	56.7	61.1	45.0	265	243	"
Total	185.4	166.3	137.3	133.6	147.1	"
Seasonal group and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average					Indicated
	1949-57		1958			1959
	1,000		1,000			1,000
WINTER:	cwt.		cwt.			cwt.
Florida	2,055		1,296			1,800
California	2,048		3,675			2,074
Total	4,103		4,971			3,874
EARLY SPRING:						
Florida-Hastings	2,732		1/ 3,952			3,118
-Other	475		1/ 729			475
Texas	148		22			50
Total	3,355		4,703			3,643
LATE SPRING:						
North Carolina						
8 N. E. Counties 2/	1,785		2,055			May 11
Other Counties 2/	870		590			"
South Carolina	875		488			"
Georgia	178		116			"
Alabama-Baldwin	1,801		2,210			"
-Other	558		451			"
Mississippi	437		405			"
Arkansas	708		425			"
Louisiana	456		306			"
Oklahoma	302		296			"
Texas	498		496			"
Arizona	1,124		1,776			"
California 3/	14,949		14,851			"
Total	24,540		24,465			"

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight):
 Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83. 2/ North Carolina - 8 Northeastern Counties - Beaufort, Camden, Cartaret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties-remaining coastal counties.
 3/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1958	1959	State	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57				1948-57		
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	91	95	94	N.C.	84	67	84
N.H.	95	92	89	S.C.	76	60	78
Vt.	93	97	95	Ga.	76	65	78
Mass.	94	96	92	Fla.	73	63	82
R.I.	91	95	98	Ky.	80	66	73
Conn.	93	92	93	Tenn.	80	64	77
N.Y.	88	89	89	Ala.	74	56	72
N.J.	84	81	79	Miss.	74	55	67
Pa.	85	81	79	Ark.	73	63	76
Ohio	85	81	81	La.	76	61	74
Ind.	85	78	84	Okla.	67	82	72
Ill.	85	81	87	Texas	61	85	64
Mich.	90	92	94	Mont.	79	85	78
Wis.	88	89	87	Idaho	87	96	87
Minn.	89	90	77	Wyo.	76	95	84
Iowa	85	89	91	Colo.	67	89	86
Mo.	75	72	80	N.Mex.	64	84	73
N.Dak.	76	81	66	Ariz.	81	97	79
S.Dak.	80	90	67	Utah	84	91	81
Nebr.	79	92	86	Nev.	85	96	80
Kans.	74	87	88	Wash.	80	96	83
Del.	86	64	82	Oreg.	81	94	87
Md.	84	73	80	Calif.	74	94	69
Va.	82	59	74	U. S.	79	83	80
W.Va.	80	69	71				

PEACHES

Condition April 1					
State	Average	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	66	57	88	89	87
S.C.	61	50	83	83	86
Ga.	61	42	71	85	84
Ala.	56	50	78	83	84
Miss.	52	53	47	67	72
Ark.	61	79	86	94	88
La.	59	48	80	81	81
Okla.	52	64	77	84	74
Texas	46	43	64	82	74
9 States:	60	53	78	85	84

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1947-56	1,000 Boxes 1957	1/ Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	Equivalent tons 1957	Indicated 1958
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties 2/						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	17,000	580,000	350,000	654,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	48,000	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,160,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	3,300	77,400	67,500	148,000
Other	41,030	51,200	44,700	1,846,400	2,304,000	2,012,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total Above Varieties	59,866	63,945	67,170	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,909,700
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	24,980	14,000	21,000	961,700	539,000	808,000
Fla.	32,950	29,800	34,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,530,000
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200
Ariz.	533	760	400	20,520	29,300	15,400
Total	59,094	45,110	56,050	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,382,600
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	38,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,462,000
Fla.	75,700	82,500	82,000	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,690,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	700	39,430	48,200	27,000
La.	196	205	220	8,794	9,220	9,900
Total, All Oranges	118,960	109,055	123,220	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,292,300
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	123,680	111,155	127,720	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,494,300
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	35,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,400,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	19,000	703,600	704,000	760,000
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,300	81,160	80,000	77,000
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	800	29,410	35,800	26,000
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000
Total Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	43,500	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,710,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,266	16,900	16,500	523,900	668,000	652,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	190	12,160	14,000	7,600
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	3/ 278	350	300	3/ 12,300	15,800	13,500
April 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes.			300			12,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	April 1, av.:	April 1, :	April 1, :	April 1, av.:	April 1, :	April 1, :
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	17.0	22.1	21.9	77.9	81.2	80.8
N.H.	20.2	23.5	23.2	81.6	81.2	82.7
Vt.	19.9	23.1	23.4	82.8	85.0	84.1
Mass.	20.8	25.1	23.7	81.9	82.9	80.1
Conn.	21.6	26.4	28.5	82.9	86.0	87.7
N.Y.	23.6	26.1	27.0	80.5	82.9	83.4
N.J.	23.5	27.0	27.2	82.3	84.6	83.6
Pa.	22.2	24.6	25.1	81.2	82.8	83.1
N. Atl.	22.27	25.12	25.38	81.2	83.2	83.1
Ohio	19.6	24.0	24.0	76.0	83.2	81.4
Ind.	18.0	20.2	20.4	73.1	76.7	75.4
Ill.	19.5	22.7	21.9	71.5	76.1	75.5
Mich.	22.1	24.4	26.0	81.2	83.9	85.1
Wis.	22.5	25.8	27.3	80.4	83.5	84.3
E.N.Cent.	21.19	24.43	25.39	77.8	81.8	82.3
Minn.	23.7	27.0	29.1	80.7	86.4	86.3
Iowa	19.2	23.2	23.9	70.8	77.4	76.4
Mo.	13.2	13.8	15.4	62.7	65.2	68.1
N.Dak.	17.3	20.7	23.2	66.0	69.6	70.4
S.Dak.	15.3	19.2	19.8	62.9	68.0	68.8
Nebr.	18.1	19.1	21.4	70.2	71.3	72.6
Kans.	17.6	19.1	19.8	70.1	73.6	72.7
W.N.Cent.	18.60	21.19	22.55	70.8	75.2	75.0
Md.	19.0	21.0	20.7	76.6	80.4	76.8
Va.	15.6	18.9	19.0	67.9	73.4	74.0
W.Va.	11.8	14.5	14.8	63.4	67.9	65.1
N.C.	14.3	16.6	17.9	70.1	74.2	75.3
S.C.	13.0	13.9	15.6	67.7	70.0	70.9
Ga.	11.0	12.4	12.3	59.9	62.4	61.2
S. Atl.	14.16	18.07	18.06	67.0	76.6	74.7
Ky.	12.5	14.8	15.2	62.5	65.0	66.3
Tenn.	12.1	12.9	13.0	65.0	69.1	65.8
Ala.	9.8	9.3	9.2	58.0	55.0	52.6
Miss.	8.6	9.0	8.8	56.8	58.2	56.5
Ark.	9.4	11.0	11.3	53.6	59.3	59.1
La.	8.3	9.0	10.0	45.3	58.2	59.0
Okla.	12.4	14.7	15.5	59.7	63.7	64.4
Texas	10.0	11.5	11.0	54.9	54.6	53.1
S.Cent.	11.03	12.82	13.42	58.8	62.0	62.1
Mont.	16.3	18.4	18.6	64.4	66.4	65.6
Idaho	20.8	22.4	23.5	76.0	77.9	80.0
Wyo.	17.8	19.4	18.4	67.1	68.5	64.8
Colo.	18.6	19.9	21.3	71.5	72.1	75.7
Utah	21.2	24.5	25.5	77.0	80.1	81.7
Wash.	20.4	22.0	24.2	78.7	81.2	83.0
Oreg.	17.7	20.9	20.0	71.9	74.0	76.4
Calif.	22.9	25.6	26.7	78.4	81.6	80.3
West.	20.19	22.66	23.88	75.2	78.6	79.1
U.S.	18.08	20.95	21.76	71.8	76.2	76.1

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS,
April 1, 1959 1/

State and division	April 1, av. : 1948-57 Pounds	April 1, : 1957 Pounds	April 1, : 1958 Pounds	April 1, : 1959 Pounds
Maine	6.5	7.5	7.8	7.6
New Hampshire	6.1	6.7	7.7	7.2
Vermont	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.7
Massachusetts	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.7
Connecticut	7.1	8.2	8.4	9.0
New York	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.7
New Jersey	8.3	8.1	8.9	8.7
Pennsylvania	8.2	8.7	8.8	9.2
North Atlantic	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.6
Ohio	7.1	8.4	8.7	8.6
Indiana	6.8	7.6	7.5	7.5
Illinois	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.9
Michigan	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.2
Wisconsin	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.4
East North Central	7.1	7.9	8.1	8.2
Minnesota	7.1	7.9	8.5	8.6
Iowa	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.4
Missouri	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.9
North Dakota	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.6
South Dakota	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.8
Nebraska	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.6
Kansas	6.3	7.8	7.7	7.7
West North Central	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.7
Maryland	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.5
Virginia	5.8	6.8	7.0	7.1
West Virginia	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.1
North Carolina	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.0
South Carolina	4.4	6.5	6.6	5.7
Georgia	4.8	5.5	6.5	6.6
South Atlantic	5.4	6.3	6.7	6.5
Kentucky	5.8	6.4	7.4	7.1
Tennessee	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.9
Alabama	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.3
Mississippi	3.9	5.0	6.2	5.5
Arkansas	4.4	5.6	5.9	6.0
Louisiana	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.5
Oklahoma	5.0	6.6	5.9	6.4
Texas	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.8
South Central	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.1
Montana	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.3
Idaho	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.4
Wyoming	4.3	3.9	4.7	5.0
Colorado	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.6
Utah	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.5
Washington	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.8
Oregon	5.1	5.5	6.2	5.9
California	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.4
Western	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.2
United States	6.31	6.99	7.34	7.42

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on hand during March		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	During March 1958	During March 1959	Jan.-March incl. 1958	Jan.-March incl. 1959
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,141	3,081	1,739	1,863	55	57	167	173
N.H.	2,174	2,181	1,736	1,879	38	41	112	119
Vt.	846	834	1,860	1,851	16	15	46	47
Mass.	3,414	3,378	1,835	1,922	63	65	187	189
R.I.	388	407	1,841	1,854	7	8	21	23
Conn.	3,072	3,343	1,817	1,810	56	61	170	184
N.Y.	8,768	8,228	1,755	1,860	154	153	454	448
N.J.	12,588	12,297	1,600	1,755	201	216	574	584
Pa.	17,176	17,784	1,767	1,925	303	342	896	960
N. Atl.	51,567	51,533	1,732	1,859	893	958	2,627	2,727
Ohio	11,438	12,072	1,748	1,928	200	233	583	651
Ind.	11,819	11,450	1,841	1,984	218	227	636	641
Ill.	15,050	15,567	1,773	1,897	267	295	759	800
Mich.	8,272	8,383	1,730	1,823	143	153	423	434
Wis.	11,752	11,854	1,814	1,897	213	225	627	658
W.N.Cent.	58,331	59,329	1,785	1,910	1,041	1,133	3,028	3,184
Minn.	19,446	18,682	1,908	1,987	371	371	1,098	1,085
Iowa	24,810	25,794	1,959	2,021	486	521	1,404	1,485
Mo.	11,027	11,185	1,736	1,894	191	212	509	537
N.Dak.	3,014	2,959	1,767	1,755	53	52	149	141
S.Dak.	7,381	7,860	1,897	1,965	140	154	399	434
Nebr.	9,528	9,657	1,922	2,003	183	193	513	527
Kans.	8,784	8,638	1,891	1,984	166	171	451	452
W.N.Cent.	83,990	84,775	1,893	1,975	1,590	1,674	4,523	4,661
Del.	669	635	1,668	1,742	11	11	32	30
Md.	2,166	2,191	1,634	1,823	35	40	100	106
Va.	4,264	4,692	1,668	1,928	71	90	199	245
W.Va.	2,124	2,108	1,581	1,854	34	39	88	100
N.C.	9,444	10,026	1,736	1,885	164	189	445	497
S.C.	2,964	3,395	1,668	1,838	49	62	134	165
Ga.	6,580	7,446	1,748	1,869	115	139	324	390
Fla.	3,263	3,294	1,841	1,910	60	63	165	176
S. Atl.	31,474	33,787	1,713	1,874	539	633	1,487	1,709
Ky.	5,890	5,850	1,562	1,786	92	104	242	258
Tenn.	5,533	5,852	1,538	1,736	85	102	218	249
Ala.	4,858	5,256	1,674	1,832	81	96	220	247
Miss.	3,700	3,808	1,534	1,708	57	65	149	161
Ark.	3,592	3,962	1,612	1,848	58	73	146	191
La.	2,257	2,032	1,587	1,686	36	34	91	87
Okla.	4,229	4,494	1,770	1,897	75	85	202	217
Texas	12,101	13,790	1,804	1,820	218	251	571	649
S. Cent.	42,160	45,044	1,665	1,798	702	810	1,839	2,059
Mont.	1,258	1,297	1,817	1,820	23	24	66	66
Idaho	1,449	1,480	1,931	2,006	28	30	80	84
Wyo.	351	359	1,810	1,823	6	7	18	19
Colo.	1,548	1,614	1,779	1,801	28	29	76	77
N.Mex.	642	617	1,848	1,782	12	11	30	29
Ariz.	520	578	1,894	1,876	10	11	28	31
Utah	1,830	1,826	1,782	1,922	33	35	89	100
Nev.	105	112	1,736	1,752	2	2	4	6
Wash.	4,564	4,792	1,947	1,981	89	95	256	270
Oreg.	2,860	2,835	1,934	1,978	55	56	161	163
Calif.	21,290	22,164	1,947	2,003	415	444	1,176	1,240
West.	36,417	37,674	1,925	1,975	701	744	1,984	2,085
U.S.	303,939	312,142	1,798	1,907	5,466	5,952	15,488	16,425

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage, \$300.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BETTY L BURGE
AGRL MARKETING SERVICE USDA
MARKETING RESEARCH DIVISION
5-13-54 MKT ORG & COSTS BR
ML-B